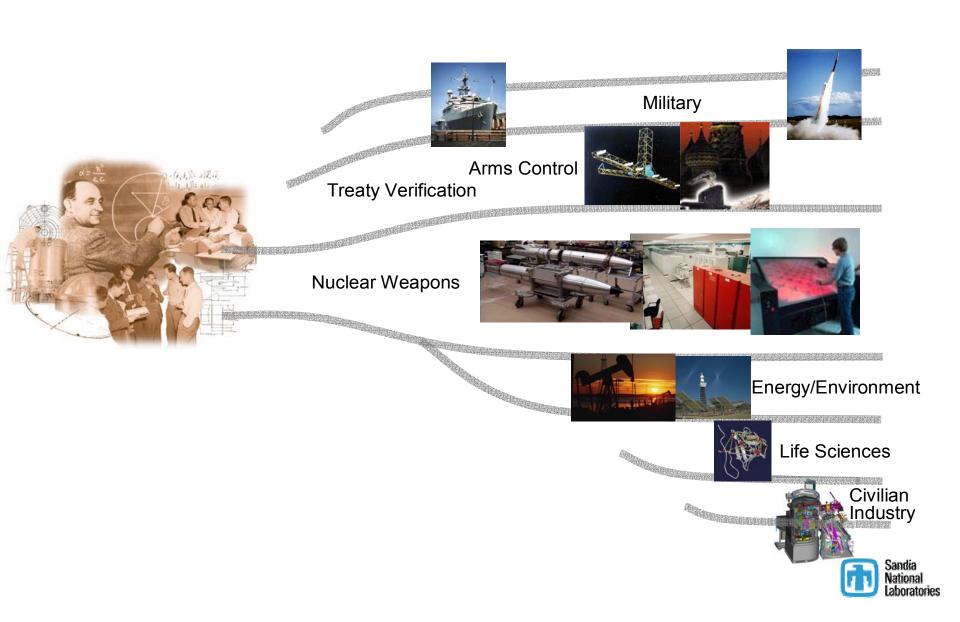
A View from Inside an NNSA Lab

Presentation to
The Workshop on National Laboratories and Universities:
Building New Ways to Work Together

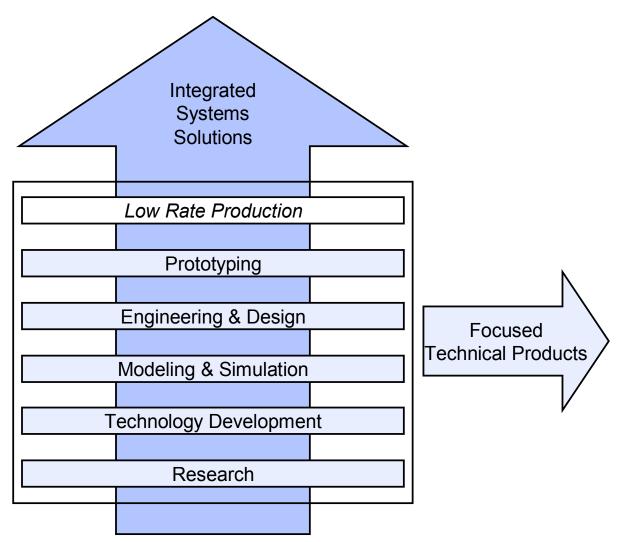
Mim John VP, California Division Sandia National Laboratories July 10, 2003



A heritage of technical solutions to the nation's most challenging national security problems

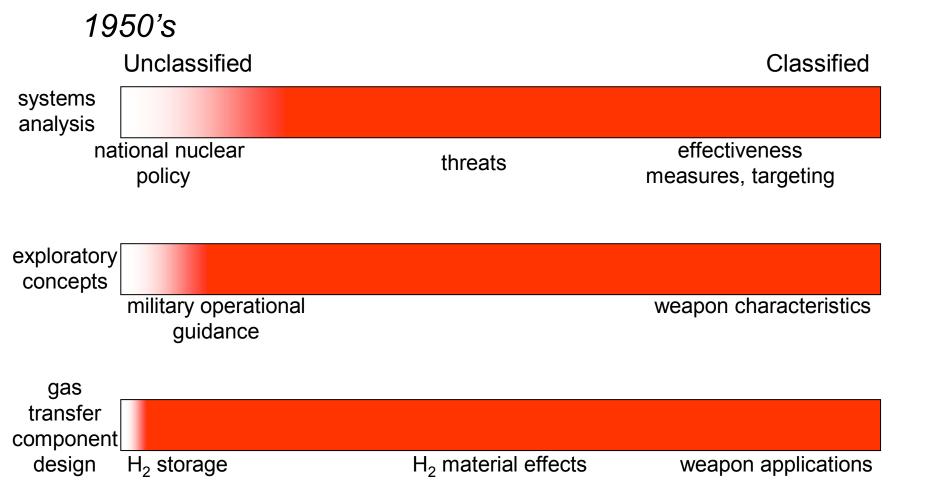


Laboratory solutions derive from diverse multi-disciplinary capabilities





Originally, most work was classified



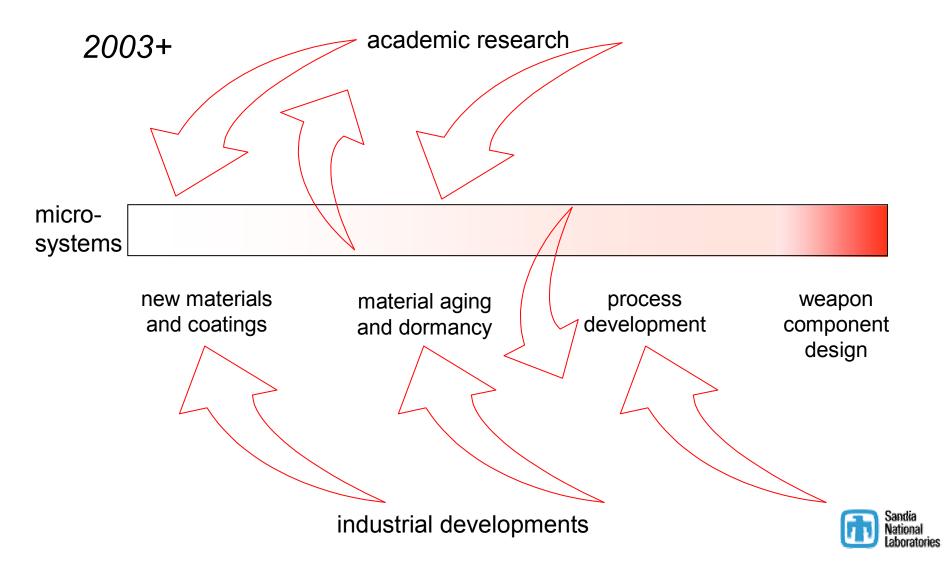


Gradually, our products relied upon a mix of classified and unclassified information

1970's - 1980's

	Unclassified		Classified
systems analysis			
·	national nuclear policy	threats	effectiveness measures, targeting
exploratory concepts			
	military operational guidance		weapon characteristics
gas			
transfer componen	t		
design	H ₂ storage	H ₂ material effects	weapon applications
	H ₂ energy		Sand Natio Labor

Today - and as we look to the future - most technology and science for our work is developed cooperatively as part of a global enterprise



Challenges for the future:



 attracting and retaining the best and brightest when many of them will be foreign born



continuing to protect critical classified information in the fast moving information technology world



 ensuring a work environment for excellence in developing and acquiring knowledge and in applying it to our national security deliverables

- maintaining the ability to interact with the worldwide science and technology community
- adopting an adaptive and graded security approach
 performance-based vs. rule-based*

^{*}See Commission on Science and Security, John J. Hamre Chairman, *Science and Security in the 21st Century: A Report to the Secretary of Energy on the Department of Energy Laboratories.* Washington, DC: April 2002.



Scientific Exchange

 Perception: Scientific collaborations between the NNSA labs and industry, universities, foreign scientists have dramatically declined.

- Barriers and requirements are greater than they ever have been (FN visits, conference attendance, travel restrictions, LDRD, line item budgeting...)
- We have maintained healthy FN post-doc and visitor programs
- Industry partnerships remain strong
- Academic collaborations are healthy even in the weapons program (e.g., ASCI)



Unclassified/Classified Research - Within the Labs

 Perception: Individuals at the NNSA labs doing classified research are - and should be - segregated from unclassified work.

- Most staff in NNSA research have always engaged in both classified and unclassified work, the latter essential to staying at the forefront of S&T - the former tying their focus to critical national security applications
- Congress and many in DOE have limited understanding of the realities of the S&T enterprise, internal or external to the laboratories



Unclassified/Classified Research - University Ties

 Perception: The NNSA labs underutilize university ties and collaborations.

- Academic community with a few exceptions has maintained support for and ties with the NNSA labs
- For the labs to remain effectively engaged, however, we have to collaborate and support academia in turn, much like industry is doing
 e.g., funding research, sharing facilities, collaborating programmatically and providing students
- DOE/Nuclear Weapons Program has maintained an effective, but increasingly pressured, education outreach program throughout the decade
- FN interactions have become bureaucratically difficult since 1999



Retention and Recruiting

 Perception: The NNSA labs are no longer able to attract the best and brightest, nor keep those already there.

- We like all other technical institutions are recruiting from a shrinking pool of US talent
- We endured the "dot.com" boom with only moderately elevated attrition rates. Current voluntary (non-retirement) separations ~3%
- We are maintaining high hiring standards
- A few faculty have discouraged students to work at the NNSA labs
- We're creating opportunities for highly qualified FNs who want to become US citizens through extended term appointments
 - Assistance programs for green card applications
 - Conversion opportunities with citizenship
 - Physical and cyber access



Summary

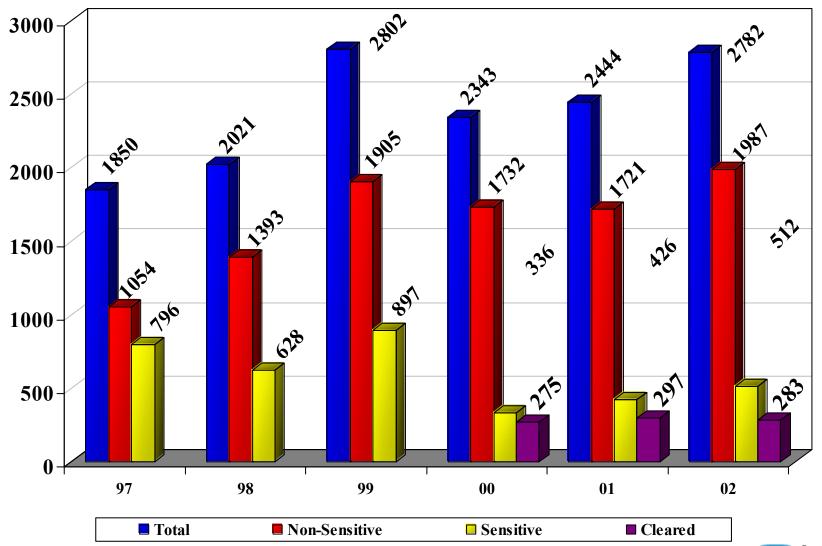
- Majority of work at NNSA labs is not classified
- Quality and retention of staff continues to be high
- All labs have small, but growing FN populations
- University ties are good but can be improved through more deliberate and sustained partnerships
 - Most ties are at the tactical (PI to PI) level
 - Labs don't have the financial flexibility of industry, but do have great facilities and excellent staff
 - We should consider jointly pursuing "Center of Excellence" models



Backup Information

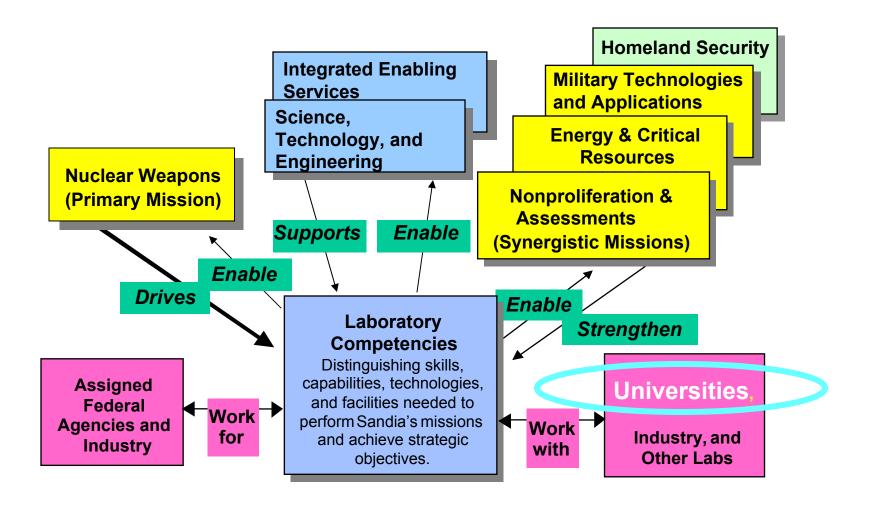


The number of foreign nationals visiting Sandia is significant





Sandia CA mission needs drive university partnerships & investments





Partnerships, both regional and national, provide us with scientific and programmatic leverage; some Sandia CA examples:

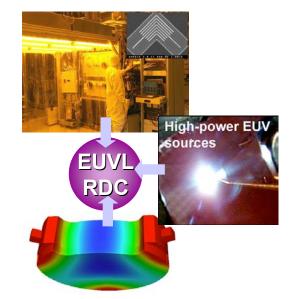
- Laboratories
 - LLNL
 - LANL
 - LBNL
 - ANL
 - ORNL
 - -PNNL
 - **—** . . .

Industry

- EUVL Consortium
- Waters Company
- Gas Technology Institute
- General Motors
- **—** . .

Universities

- Bio (Stanford, UC Berkeley, UCSF, ...)
- Cyber (U. New Haven, Naval Postgraduate School, UCD, ...)
- Engineering Sciences (Cornell, Georgia Tech, UC Berkeley, ...)
- Combustion (Yale, Penn State, Johns Hopkins, ...)



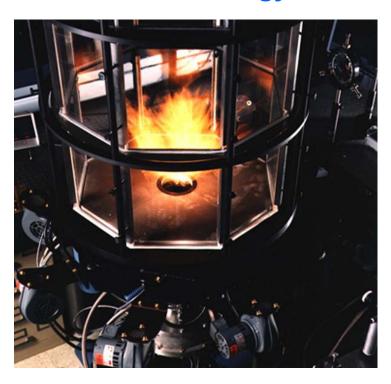


Bio-technology Partners



The Combustion Research Facility (CRF) focuses on science and technology issues critical to the DOE mission

A DOE user facility dedicated to energy science and technology for the twenty-first century



Our research addresses

- Energy sciences
- Energy efficiency
- Environmental impact
- Fuel flexibility

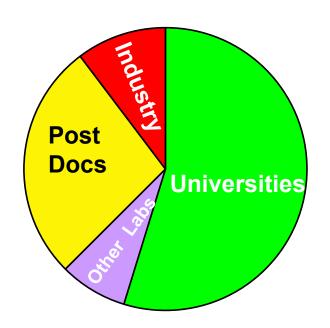
Our core programs provide

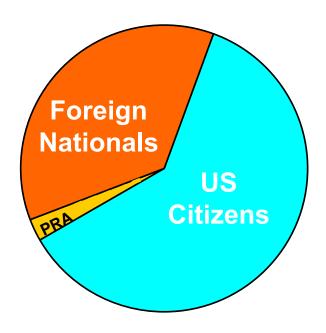
- Basic to applied research
- Unique laser facilities
- Partnerships with academia and industry



CRF user programs are highly successful

- We continue to host approximately 100 users per year
- University users predominate
- Significant industrial use, but few users in residence







University Education Programs at Sandia CA prepare Sandians for future assignments

46 Sandians in University Programs

Doctoral Studies Program (DSP)	1
One-Year-On-Campus (OYOC)	6
Special Masters Program (SMP)	6
University Part-time (UPT)	6
Tuition Assistance Program (TAP)	27

Degrees being Pursued

<u>Degree</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Bachelors	12	
Masters	24	
PhD	2	
Total	38	

Major Schools Being Attended

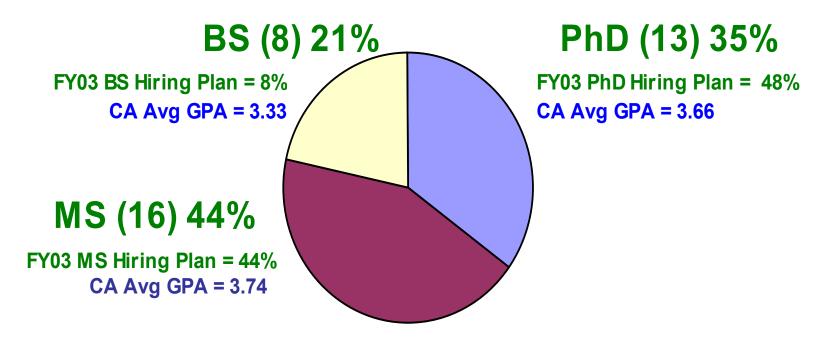
School	Students <u>Attending</u>
ASU Carnegie Mellon Cornell CSU Stanislaus MIT Stanford UC Davis UC Berkeley	1 1 2 4 1 7 3 4

Initiated University of New Haven courses onsite

25 students attending class on-site this trimester 3 are Sandians. 6 Sandians have been accepted in the program Additional students are taking courses online



Sandia CA FY03 Technical Staff GPA's by degree level and hiring schools



Stanford	CSU Chico	Washington State U	Carnegie Mellon
UC Berkeley	U of Utah	Oregon State U	MIT
UC Davis	U of Arizona	U of Minnesota	Yale
UCLA	U of Colorado Boulder	Georgia Tech	Germany—FH Institute
UC San Diego	NM Inst of Mining & Tech	NC A&T	
UC Santa Cruz	U of Washington	U of Miami	



Sandia CA uses a graded approach for site access

- Escorted and unescorted access differs between normal and after-hours
- All visitors approved for unescorted access must display with their badge a card identifying all areas they are authorized to access
- Access cards and badges are routinely checked by security forces during after-hours security patrols

	Limited Area	Property Protection Area	
		Normal Hours	After Hours
US Citizen Q/L	Yes	Yes	Yes
US Citizen Uncleared	Yes - with escort	Yes	Yes
US Citizen Visitor	Yes - with escort	Yes	Yes - with escort
Non US Citizen Visitor	No - unless specially approved and escorted	Yes - with security protections	Non-Sensitive Yes - with security protections Sensitive No - unless escorted by L or Q escort



Sandia CA's network infrastructure provides information access and protection

